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of Guadeloupe and Martinique are found to differ so very little in size that in the absence of any other character he thinks they should be united, and *Holoquiscalus martinicensis* Ridgway become a synonym of *H. guadeloupensis* (Lawrence). Ridgway's *Cichlherminia coryi* Mr. Noble considers to be the adult of *C. herminieri*, his series of twenty-four specimens showing a gradual change from one to the other.

A study of a series of *Tiaris bicolor* from Grenada, St. Vincent and Barbados shows that they represent a distinct race which is described as *Tiaris bicolor expectata* (p. 385), Grenada.

Dr. A. H. Clark's view that the races of *Dendroica ruficapilla* from Cozumel, Curaçao and St. Andrews are not separable from the typical form is endorsed.

The same view is taken of the Antillean races of the Green Heron recently described by Oberholser and Mr. Noble regards all Green Herons from Cuba to Grenada as referable to one subspecies. *Podilymbus podiceps antillarum* is still however, regarded as a valid race.

Mr. Noble's paper is carefully prepared and is a welcome and valuable addition to the literature dealing with the West Indian avifauna.— W. S.

Cherrie on the Ornithology of the Orinoco Region.¹— This is an annotated list of some 571 species and subspecies based on collections made by the writer with the addition of such species as have been reported by Berlepsch and Hartert in their 'Birds of the Orinoco Region' (Nov. Zool. IX, 1902) and other more recent papers. The manuscript was completed some five or six years ago but on account of many complications its earlier publication was impossible. While the author has endeavored to bring it up to date, he states that it is not as complete as might be desired. Nevertheless it forms a very welcome and satisfactory review of the wonderfully rich avifauna of this region and the omissions are not noticeable.

There are keys for the determination of the genera, species and subspecies of each family, while the synonymy of each form gives the original place of publication and reference to Berlepsch and Hartert or to other publications. Valuable notes on habits and distribution are given under various species as well as critical discussion of nomenclature and relationship. Apparently only one new form is described in Mr. Cherrie's paper— *Hypolophus canadensis intermedius* (p. 277) Caicara, Venezuela.

Mr. Cherrie's paper adds one more to the faunal studies of South American birds which are beginning to appear after the bewildering preliminary descriptions of new forms, and he is to be congratulated upon a piece of important work, well done.— W. S.

Recent Papers by Rothschild and Hartert.— In the last issue of 'Novitates Zoologicae' Dr. Ernst Hartert has published a number of

¹ A Contribution to the Ornithology of the Orinoco Region. By George K. Cherrie. Science Bulletin, Mus. Brooklyn Inst., Vol. 2, No. 6. September 1, 1916. pp. 133-374.